

Testing the spin-cutoff parameterization with shell-model calculations

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The nuclear level density, an important input to Hauser-Feshbach calculations, depends not only on excitation energy but also on angular momentum J . The J -dependence of the level density at fixed excitation energy E_x is usually parameterized via the spin-cutoff factor σ . We carefully test the statistical accuracy of this parameterization for a large number of spectra computed using semi-realistic interactions in the interacting shell model, with a nonlinear least-squares fit of σ and finding the error bar in σ . The spin-cutoff parameterization works well as long as there are enough states to be statistical. In turn, the spin-cutoff factor can be related to the average value of J^2 at a fixed excitation energy, and we briefly investigate extracting $\langle \hat{J}^2(E_x) \rangle$ from a thermal calculation such as one might do via Monte Carlo.

PACS numbers:

I. INTRODUCTION

An important input into compound nuclear reactions such as statistical neutron capture is the level density[1]. The level density is deceptively simple: the number of levels per unit of excitation energy. But when thousands or millions of states or more are involved, as in the statistical regime, experimental measurement becomes challenging and theoretical calculations are also difficult if not intractable. Because of this the level density is one of the most uncertain inputs into reaction calculations [2].

(Note: one should be careful to distinguish between the *level density*, which does not include the $2J+1$ degeneracy in M , and the *state density* which does include the $2J+1$ degeneracy in M .)

For calculation of statistical neutron capture rates one needs not only the density of levels ρ as a function of excitation energy E_x but also as a function of parity and angular momentum J . While there are different parameterizations for the level density $\rho(E_x)$, such as the back-shifted Fermi-gas [3–5] or constant temperature [4], for the dependence on J the parameterization [6]

$$\rho(E_x, J) = \rho(E_x) f(J), \quad f(J) = \frac{2J+1}{2\sigma^2} \exp(-J(J+1)/2\sigma^2), \quad (1)$$

is universally used, where σ^2 is called the *spin-cutoff factor*. (This normalization is for the level density; for the state density the spin-cutoff parameterization has a different normalization.)

A number of other works have investigated the spin distribution of levels, both experimentally [7] and theoretically [8, 9]. While these papers have compared the actual spin distribution against the spin-cutoff parameterization, in this paper we focus on *how well does the spin-cutoff parameterization actually describe the spin distribution*, in particular by computing the error bars on the spin-cutoff factor.

Towards this end, we have generated a number of theoretical nuclear spectra, as described in more detail in Section II. We then put the data into energy bins and, in each energy bin, did a nonlinear least-squares fit for σ using Eq. (1), including deriving the error bars on σ . The fitting methodology and results we give in Section III.

In general we find the unsurprising but gratifying result that the spin-cutoff parameterization does a good job of describing the spin distribution, and that the error bars on σ decrease as the number of levels in a bin increase. If Eq. (1) were wrong, the error bars would not decrease systematically.

Because Eq. (1) has only the one parameter σ , it is tempting to try to extract the spin-cutoff factor directly rather than fitting it, for example relating σ^2 to the average value of $J(J+1)$ at a given excitation energy. This would be useful in particular for Monte Carlo calculations such as the so-called shell-model Monte Carlo (SMMC); although a J -projected version of SMMC has been developed, it is very computationally intensive. By contrast, it is relatively easy to compute thermally-averaged expectation values of operators such as \hat{J}^2 in SMMC. Because one needs the average as a function of excitation energy and not temperature, one needs to extract the energy-averaged $\langle J(J+1)(E) \rangle$ from thermally-weighted values, in the same way one inverts the Laplace transform to extract the state density from the thermal partition function. This we discuss in Section IV.

TABLE I: Table of analyzed nuclides.

<i>sd</i>	<i>pf</i>	<i>p-sd_{5/2}</i>
22–27 Na	46–52 Ca	12–13 C
24–29 Mg	45–47, 49 Sc	14 N
26–30 Al	44–47 Ti	16–17 O
28–32 Si	46 V	20 Ne
32–34 S		
34–35 Cl		

II. SHELL-MODEL FRAMEWORK

We work in the framework of the configuration-interaction shell model [10–12]. Here one defines a finite single-particle space and has as input single-particle energies and two-body matrix elements. We use semi-realistic/semi-phenomenological matrix elements, meaning they start from realistic fits to scattering data, are then renormalized, and finally tuned to reproduce binding energies and spectra (see [10, 13] for details of methodology).

All model spaces assume some inert core and valence particles. The three model spaces we work in and their interactions are:

- *sd*, or the $1s_{1/2}$ - $0d_{3/2}$ - $0d_{5/2}$ valence space, assuming an inert ^{16}O core; the interaction is the universal *sd*-interaction ‘B,’ or USDB [13];
- *pf*, or the $1p_{1/2}$ - $1p_{3/2}$ - $0f_{5/2}$ - $0f_{7/2}$ valence space, assuming an inert ^{40}Ca core; the interaction is the monopole-modified Kuo-Brown G-matrix interaction version 3G, or KB3G [14, 15];
- and finally the *ps-d_{5/2}*, or $0p_{3/2}$ - $0p_{1/2}$ - $0d_{5/2}$ - $1s_{1/2}$ valence space, assuming an inert ^4He core; the interaction is a hybrid of Cohen-Kurath (CK) matrix elements in the *0p* shell [16], the older universal *sd* interaction of Wildenthal [17] in the $0d_{5/2}$ - $1s_{1/2}$ space, and the Millener-Kurath (MK) *p-sd* cross-shell matrix elements [18]. We leave out the $0d_{3/2}$ orbit to make calculations tractable. Within the *p* and *sd* spaces we use the original spacing of the single-particle energies for the CK and Wildenthal interactions, respectively, but then shift the *sd* single-particle energies relative to the *p*-shell single particle energies to place the first 3^- state at approximately 6.1 MeV above the ground state. The rest of the spectrum, in particular the first excited 0^+ state, is not very good, but the idea is to have a non-trivial model, not exact reproduction of the spectrum. This model space and interaction allows us to consider model nuclei with both parities and to investigate parity-mixing in the HF state.

Finally, we computed the many-body spectra using the BIGSTICK configuration-interaction diagonalization code [19]. Table I lists the nuclides and the single-particle spaces we computed.

III. RESULTS

To analyze the spin distribution of shell-model spectra, we binned the data into 1 MeV bins (our results were insensitive to the size of the bins, as we discuss at the end of this section), and did a non-linear least-squares fit to the Ericson formula using the MPFIT code [20, 21], an implementation of the Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm [22]. For the purpose of the fit we estimate the error of each *J*-projected density ρ_J in an energy bin to be the standard counting statistical error, $\Delta\rho_J = \sqrt{\rho_J}$ (bins with $\rho_J = 0$ are assigned an error of 1). The error bar on the least-squares-fit spin-cutoff parameter is just the standard square root of the diagonal of the covariance matrix, which in our case was a trivial 1×1 matrix. To reduce overfitting, when our χ^2 per degree of freedom, or reduced χ^2 ,

$$\chi_{\text{red}}^2 = \frac{1}{N_J - 1} \sum_J (\rho_J - f(J))^2 / \Delta^2 \rho_J \quad (2)$$

fell below 1, we scaled the errors until $\chi_{\text{red}}^2 = 1$.

We analyzed spectra from a wide range of nuclides in three different model spaces, and considered even-even, odd-odd, and odd-*A* nuclei. We will show representative plots from a number of different calculations.

We begin in the *sd*-shell, where we consider ^{26}Al , ^{26}Mg , and ^{33}P in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, respectively, showing the distribution of states as a function of *J*. Because we extract error bars on our spin-cutoff factors, we display not only the least-squares fit but also the one-standard-deviation envelope (the dark gray band in the figures). The points represent our binned CI shell-model data and the error bars represent the statistical error $\sqrt{\rho_J}$ on the counts in a 1.0 MeV bin. Not only do the error bars on the CI data get smaller, as the number of counts in the bins increase, our error on σ decreases as well.

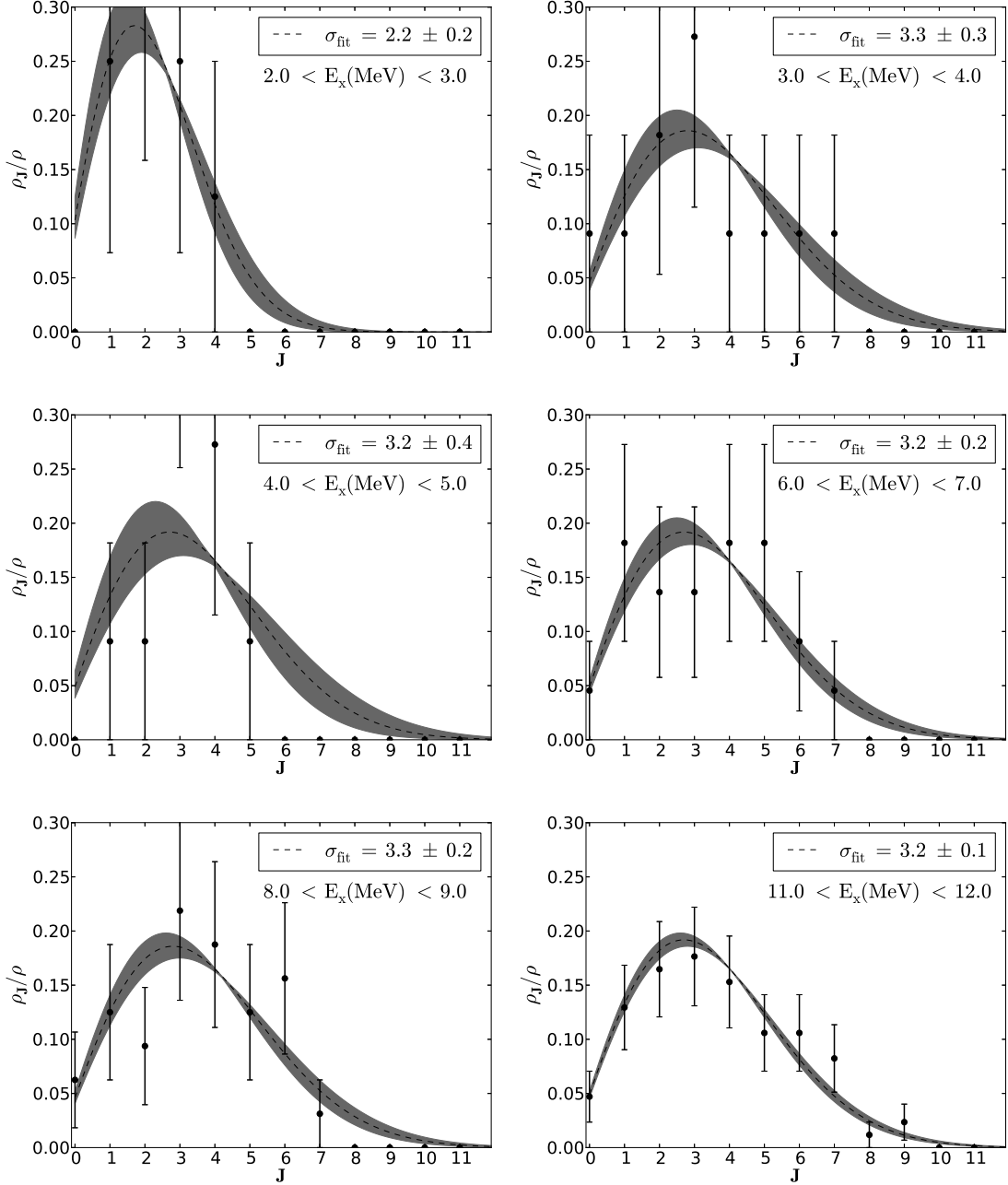
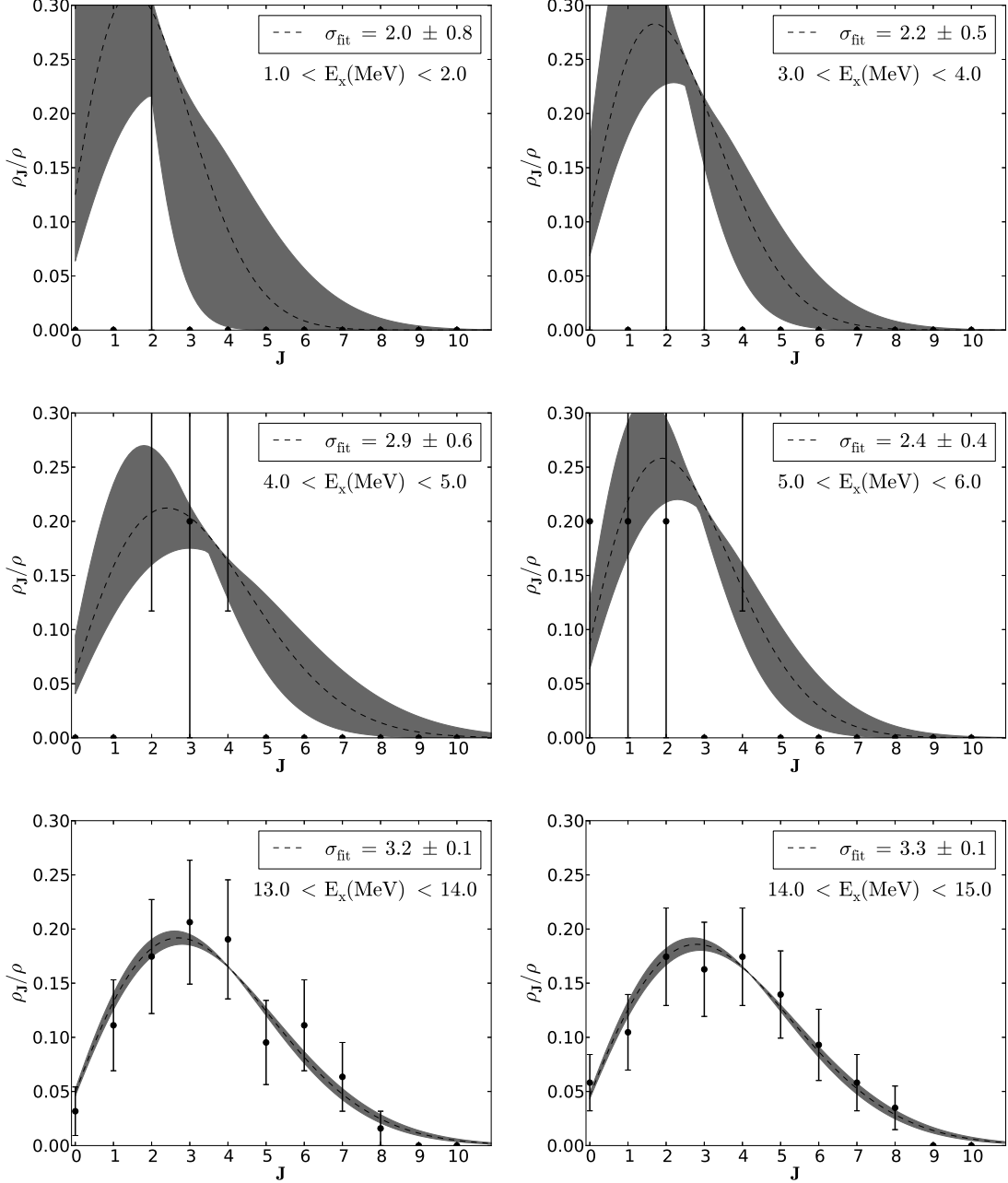


FIG. 1: ^{26}Al in the sd shell. The error bars are standard $\sqrt{\rho_J}$ statistical error in counting the number of states in a given bin of energy 1.0 MeV and fixed J .

In Fig. 4 we show the evolution of the spin-cutoff factor as a function of for these nuclides as well as several additional sd -shell nuclides. Fig. 5 does the same for pf shell nuclides, while Fig. 6 does for both positive and negative parities in the p - $sd_{5/2}$ space. The error bars for the last case are larger because the statistics is smaller, and the values of the level density in all cases are no doubt an underestimate because intruders are left out. We remind the reader our goal is not to determine the ‘true’ value of the spin-cutoff factor but to compare the statistical goodness against semi-realistic calculations.

Figures 4, 5, and 6 show that as excitation energy increases the distribution in angular momentum is better described by the spin cut-off parameterization Eq. (1), consequently resulting in the reduction of the error on the extracted spin-cutoff factor. The pattern of improvement in the fit is observed in all analyzed nuclides, and can be seen by

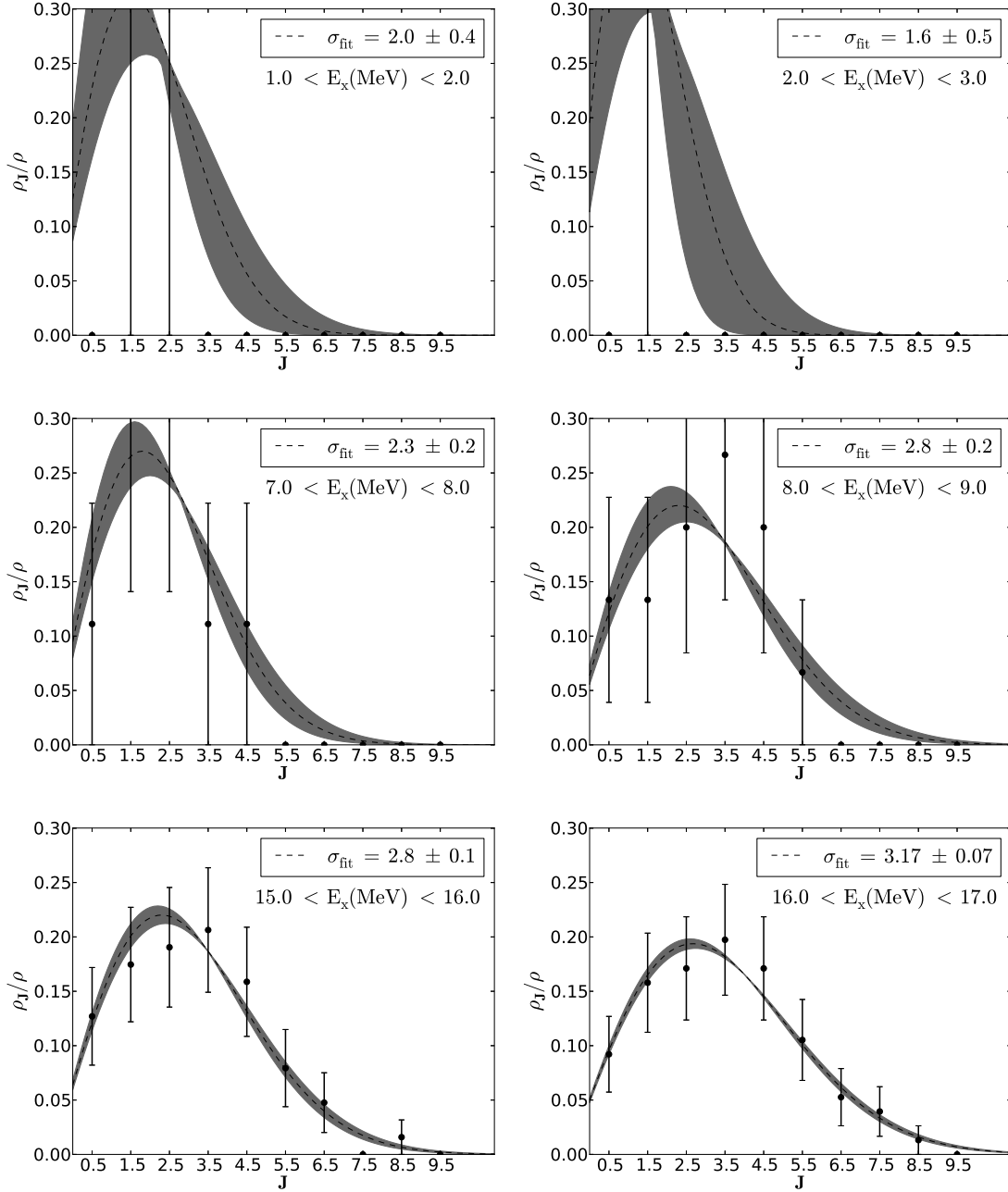
FIG. 2: ^{26}Mg in the sd shell

examining the root mean square error (RMSE) between the CI data and the fit:

$$\left(\frac{\rho_J}{\rho}\right)_{\text{RMSE}} = \left\langle \left[\left(\frac{\rho_J}{\rho}\right)_{\text{shell}} - \left(\frac{\rho_J}{\rho}\right)_{\text{fit}} \right]^2 \right\rangle_J^{1/2}. \quad (3)$$

The degree of improvement in $(\rho_J/\rho)_{\text{RMSE}}$ appears to be independent of any structural differences in the sd and pf shell nuclides, as illustrated in Fig. 7. The cross-shell nuclides in the $p\text{-}sd_{5/2}$ space, Fig. 8 exhibit a similar improvement in $(\rho_J/\rho)_{\text{RMSE}}$, though because the levels are split between parities the level density is lower than that of the sd and pf shell nuclides, and thus the improvement occurs at higher excitation energies than with the latter.

We also investigated the dependence upon the bin size. While the above results were for standard bin sizes of 1.0 MeV, we also used bins of 0.5 and 2.0 MeV. The best-fit values were insensitive to the bin size, as illustrated in Fig. 9,

FIG. 3: ^{33}P in the sd shell

although the error bars depended upon the bin size, which is primarily an effect of the number of states in a bin.

We therefore conclude that the spin-cutoff factor is a statistically effective parameterization of the J -dependence of the level density.

IV. MONTE CARLO CALCULATIONS

We attained our level densities above through laborious diagonalization of shell-model Hamiltonians, but such calculations are not practical for large model spaces. Therefore we consider other techniques to compute the level density and the spin-cutoff factor.

Most theoretical calculations of the density of states start from thermodynamics, as the partition function is the

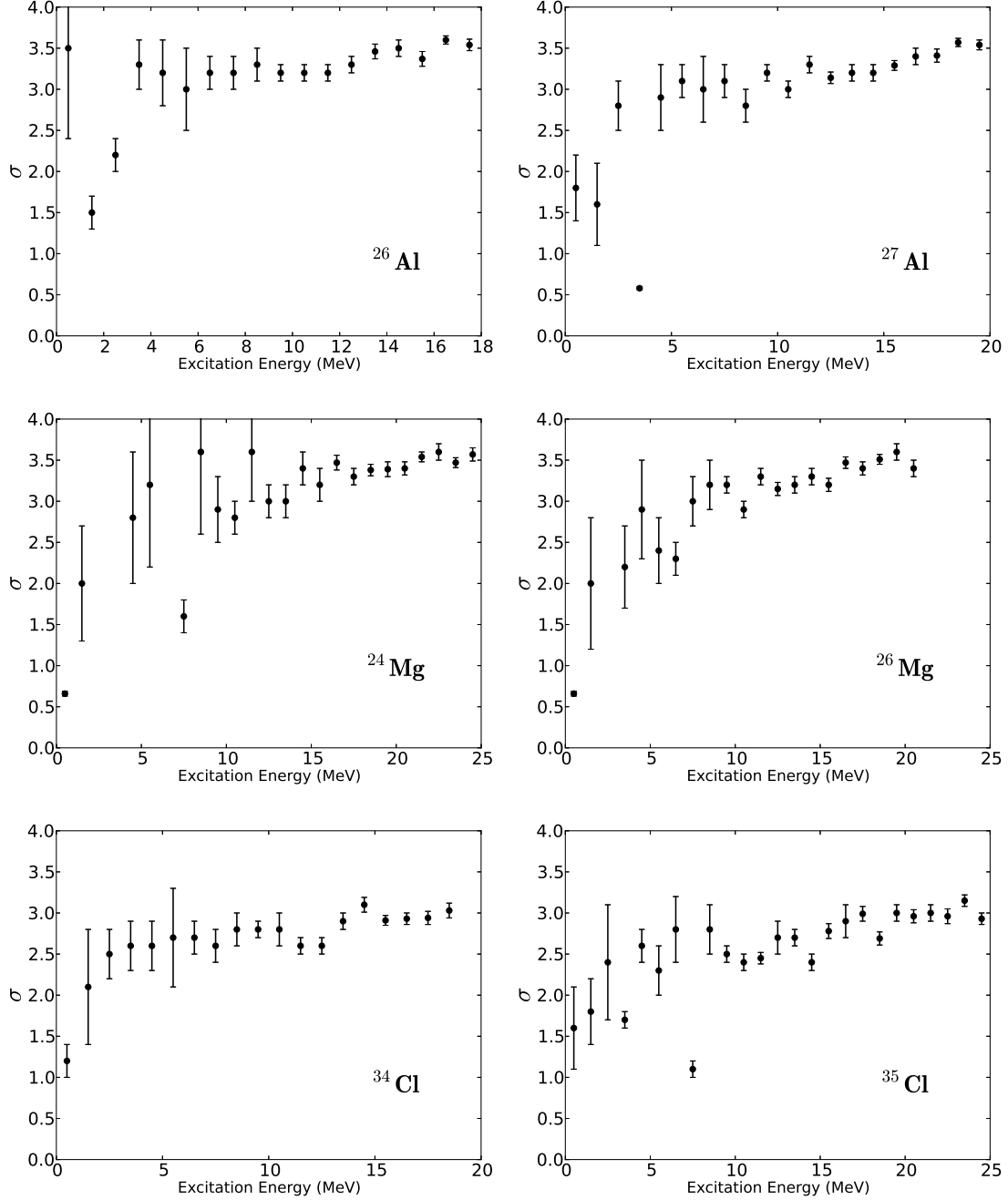


FIG. 4: Fit spin-cutoff factors for selected *sd*-shell nuclides

Laplace transform of the density of states:

$$\mathcal{Z}(\beta) = \text{tr} e^{-\beta \hat{H}} = \int e^{-\beta E} \rho(E) dE = \sum_i \exp(-\beta E_i), \quad (4)$$

where the trace and the sum are over many-body states and one can interpret β as inverse temperature. The density of states itself can be written as $\rho(E) = \sum_i \delta(E - E_i)$. The Laplace transform can be inverted with reasonable reliability through the saddle-point approximation [5], and so now one has the problem of computing the nuclear partition function.

One avenue to compute the many-body partition function is to use auxiliary-field path integrals to evaluate $\exp(-\beta \hat{H})$. While such an approach has been successful, it requires a nontrivial amount of computing time; further-

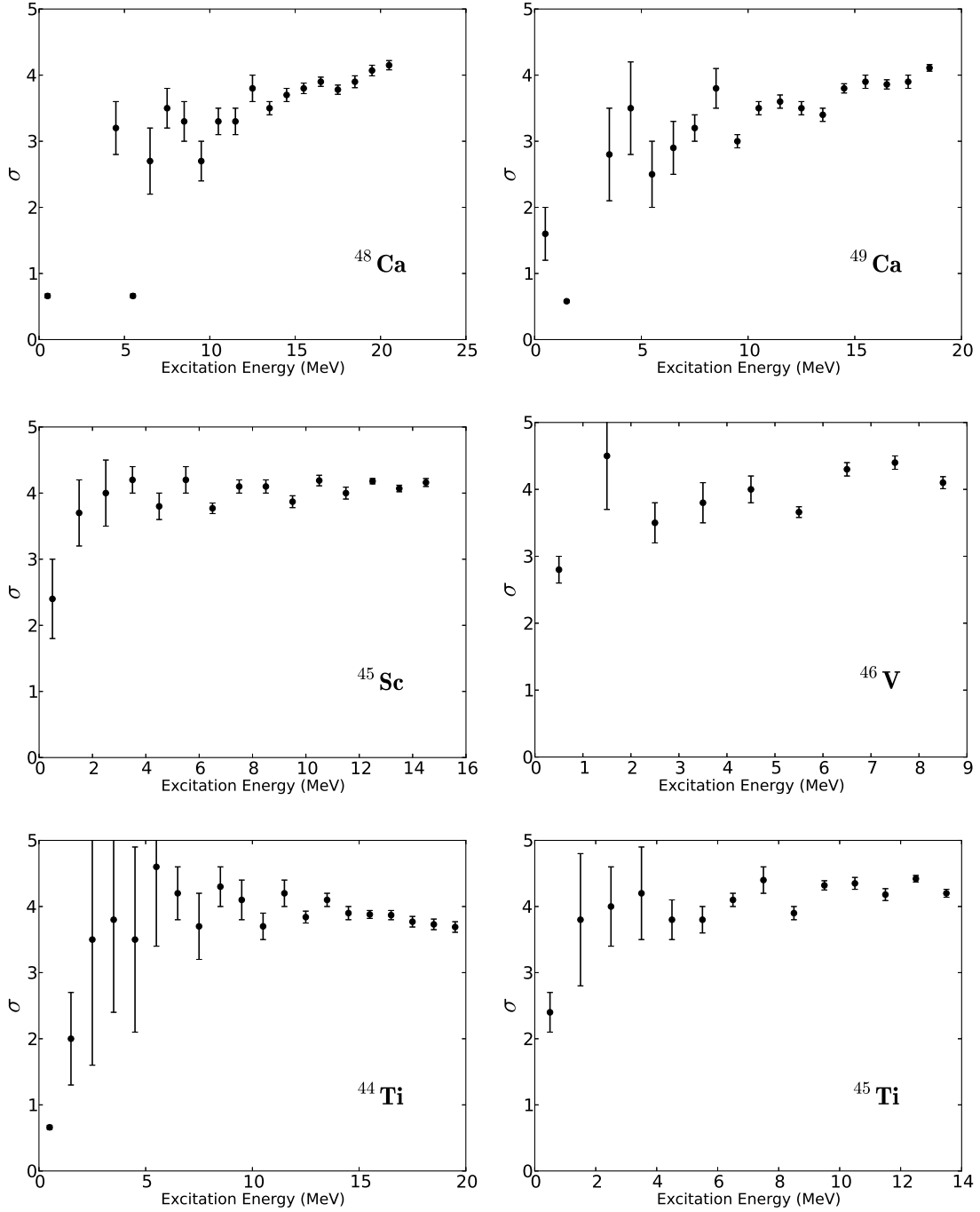


FIG. 5: Fit spin-cutoff factors for selected pf -shell nuclides

more because one must evaluate the resulting integrals through Monte Carlo sampling, one has to use a well-posed interaction that is free or mostly free of the sign problem [24].

The spin-cutoff factor can be related directly to the average value of $J(J+1)$ in an energy bin. One can either assume the nucleon spins add together randomly [25] or simply replace the discrete Ericson function (1) by a continuous function of J and integrating. Then one finds

$$2\sigma^2 \approx \langle J(J+1) \rangle + \frac{1}{4} \quad (5)$$

for the level density, or $3\sigma^2 \approx \langle J(J+1) \rangle$ if one is using the state density as in [25]. Using our level densities, we found

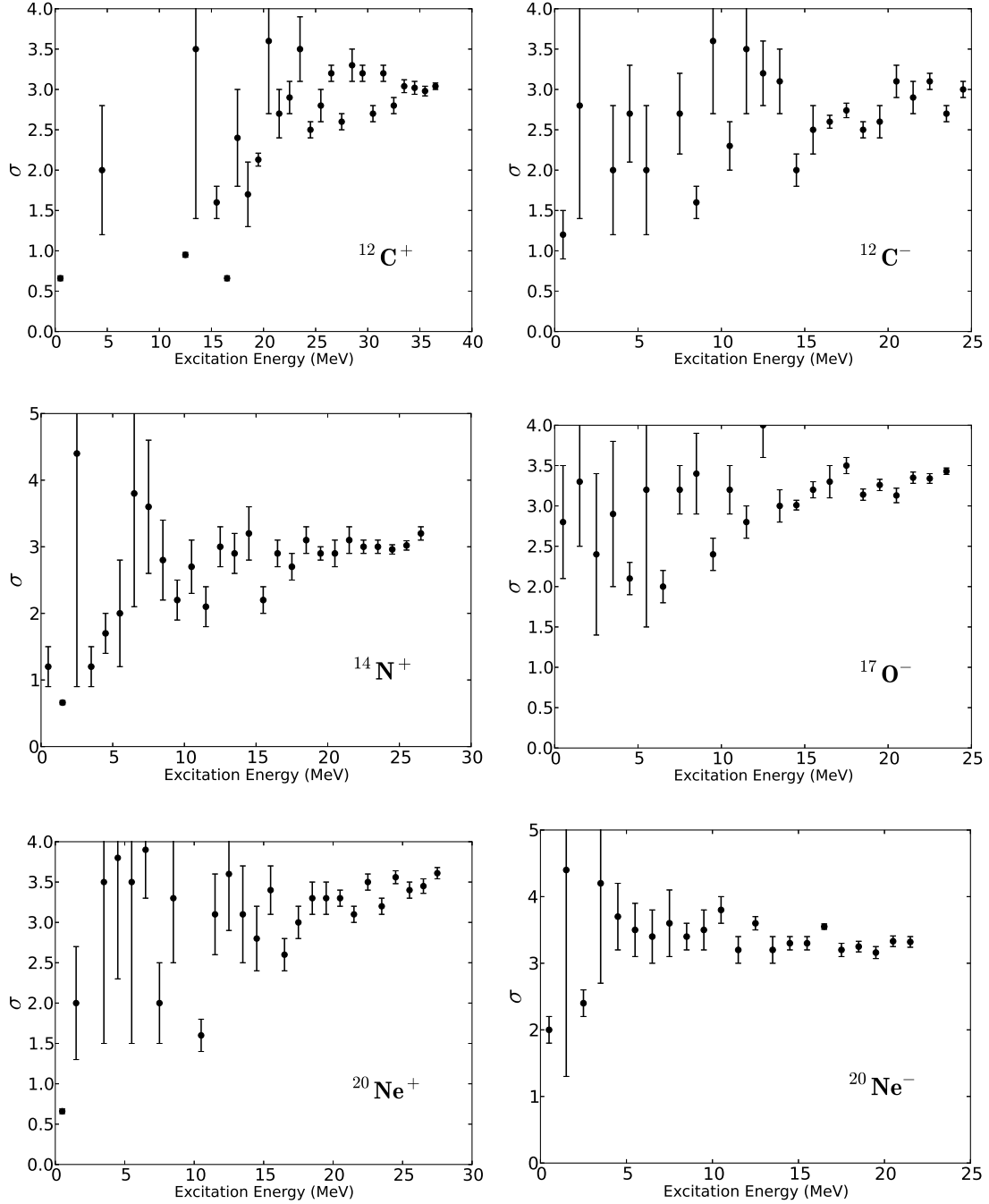


FIG. 6: Fit spin-cutoff factors for selected p - $sd_{5/2}$ -shell nuclides, for both positive parity (left-hand figures) and negative parity (right-hand figures)

this approximation worked well, as illustrated in Fig. 10.

The authors of [25] relate the spin-cutoff factor to the moment of inertia which then they compute in rather complicated fashion. However, it is straightforward to compute the thermal average of the expectation value,

$$\langle \hat{J}^2(\beta) \rangle = \frac{\text{tr} [\exp(-\beta \hat{H}) \hat{J}^2]}{\mathcal{Z}(\beta)} = \mathcal{Z}(\beta)^{-1} \sum_i \exp(-\beta E_i) J_i(J_i + 1). \quad (6)$$

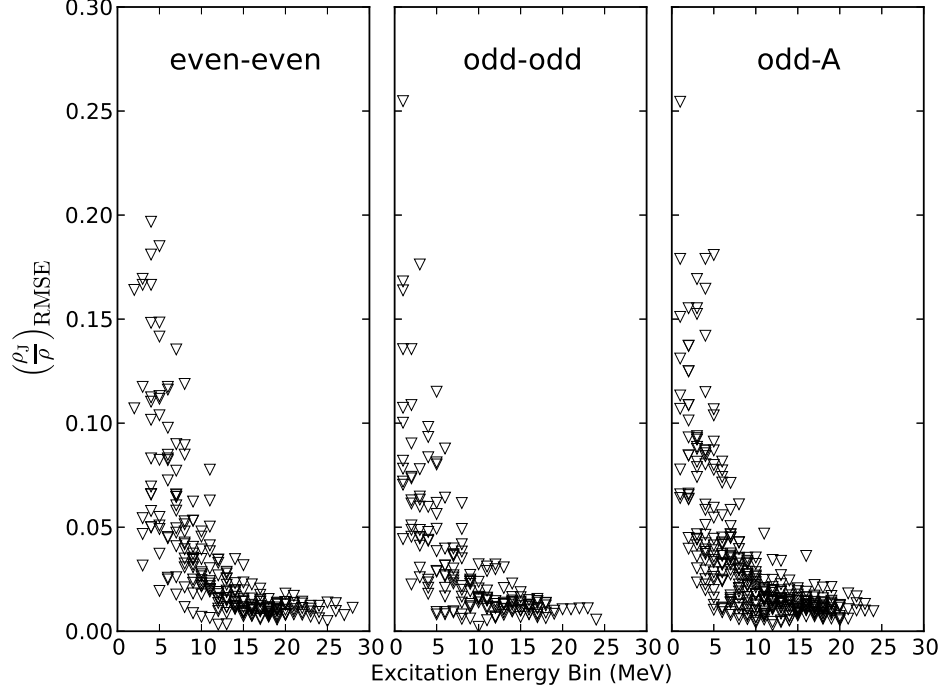


FIG. 7: $(\rho_J/\rho)_{\text{RMSE}}$ for all analyzed sd and pf shell nuclides organized by structure.

This is just the Laplace transform of the sum of $J(J+1)$ in an energy bin, that is if we define the average as

$$\langle J(J+1)(E) \rangle = \frac{\sum_i J_i(J_i+1)\delta(E-E_i)}{\rho(E)} \quad (7)$$

(we deliberately use the notation \hat{J}^2 for the thermal average and $J(J+1)$ for the energy average, to help distinguish the two notationally) then

$$\mathcal{Z}(\beta)\langle \hat{J}^2(\beta) \rangle = \int e^{-\beta E} \rho(E) \langle J(J+1)(E) \rangle dE. \quad (8)$$

In the same way one can invert the Laplace transform via the method of steepest descents, one can also extract $\langle J(J+1)(E) \rangle$, or rather, extract $\rho(E)\langle J(J+1)(E) \rangle$ and then divide by the level density, as follows. First, find the saddle point, which yields the effective temperature for a given target excitation energy:

$$E = - \left. \frac{\partial \ln \mathcal{Z}(\beta) + \ln \langle \hat{J}^2(\beta) \rangle}{\partial \beta} \right|_{\beta=\beta_{\text{eff}}} . \quad (9)$$

For a given effective temperature $T_{\text{eff}} = 1/\beta_{\text{eff}}$, the energy E is different from that for the saddle point condition for the level density, because of the additional term.

One must also compute the effective specific heat, which is the second derivative:

$$C = \left. \frac{\partial^2 \ln \mathcal{Z}(\beta) + \ln \langle \hat{J}^2(\beta) \rangle}{\partial \beta^2} \right|_{\beta=\beta_{\text{eff}}} . \quad (10)$$

The final result of the method of steepest descents is

$$\rho(E)\langle J(J+1)(E) \rangle = \frac{\mathcal{Z}(\beta_{\text{eff}})\langle \hat{J}^2(\beta_{\text{eff}}) \rangle \exp(\beta_{\text{eff}} E)}{\sqrt{2\pi C}}. \quad (11)$$

The level density itself is computed using the exact same kind of inversion, only without the $\langle \hat{J}^2(\beta) \rangle$ term in the derivatives. Although we did not carry out any SMMC calculations, we modeled such a calculation by computing

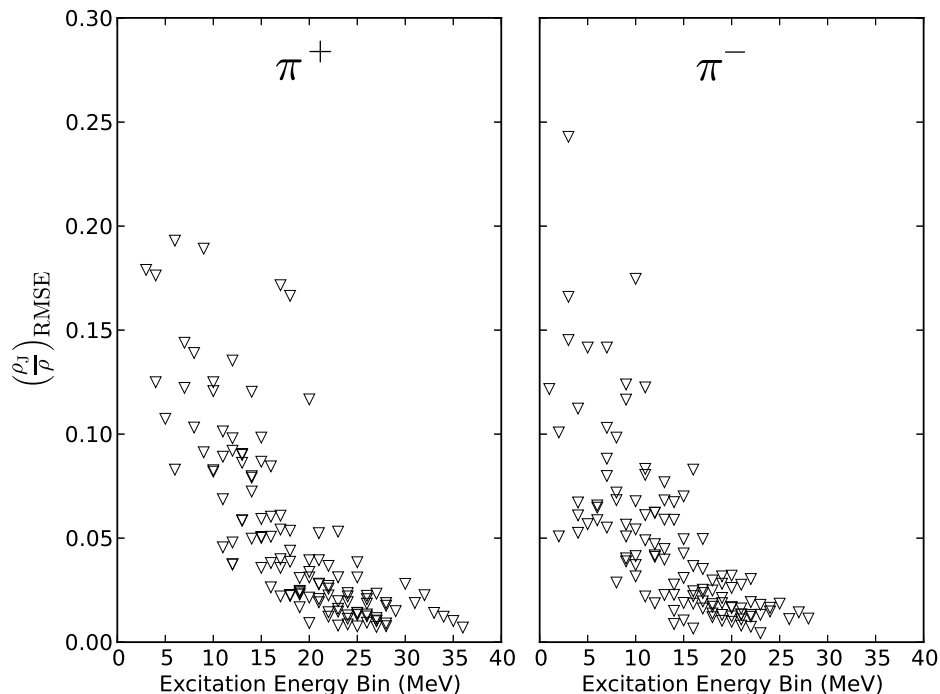


FIG. 8: $(\rho_J/\rho)_{\text{RMSE}}$ for all analyzed $\text{psd}_{\frac{5}{2}}$ cross-shell nuclides.

an exact and complete spectrum, in this case for ^{44}Ti in the pf shell using the KB3G interaction, which has an M -scheme dimension of 4000; from that spectrum we constructed the partition function as well as the thermal average of $J(J+1)$. We then inverted using Eq. (11) and got a good value for σ^2 , as show in Fig. 11.

Although a practical J -projection scheme for level densities has been implemented [25], by computing an M -projected density and taking $\rho_J = \rho_{M=J} - \rho_{M=J-1}$, simply computing $\langle \hat{J}^2(\beta) \rangle$ is significantly computationally cheaper, and appears to be effective in arriving at the spin-cutoff factor.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We have carried out a detailed investigation into the spin-cutoff parameterization Eq. (1) of the J -dependence of the level density, with particular attention paid to the error bars in the fit to σ . We confirmed that the spin-cutoff parameterization is a good one, and that as the statistics improve the error bars on σ decrease. There was no qualitative difference in behavior for different nuclides.

We also showed that a simple energy average, $\langle J(J+1)(E_x) \rangle$ gives a good value for the spin-cutoff parameter and that one can extract the energy average from a thermal average $\langle \hat{J}^2(\beta) \rangle$ which one might get naturally out of a quantum Monte Carlo calculation. Such an approach would be computationally more efficient than directly calculating J -projected densities, although the latter are achievable.

The U.S. Department of Energy supported this investigation through grant DE-FG02-96ER40985.

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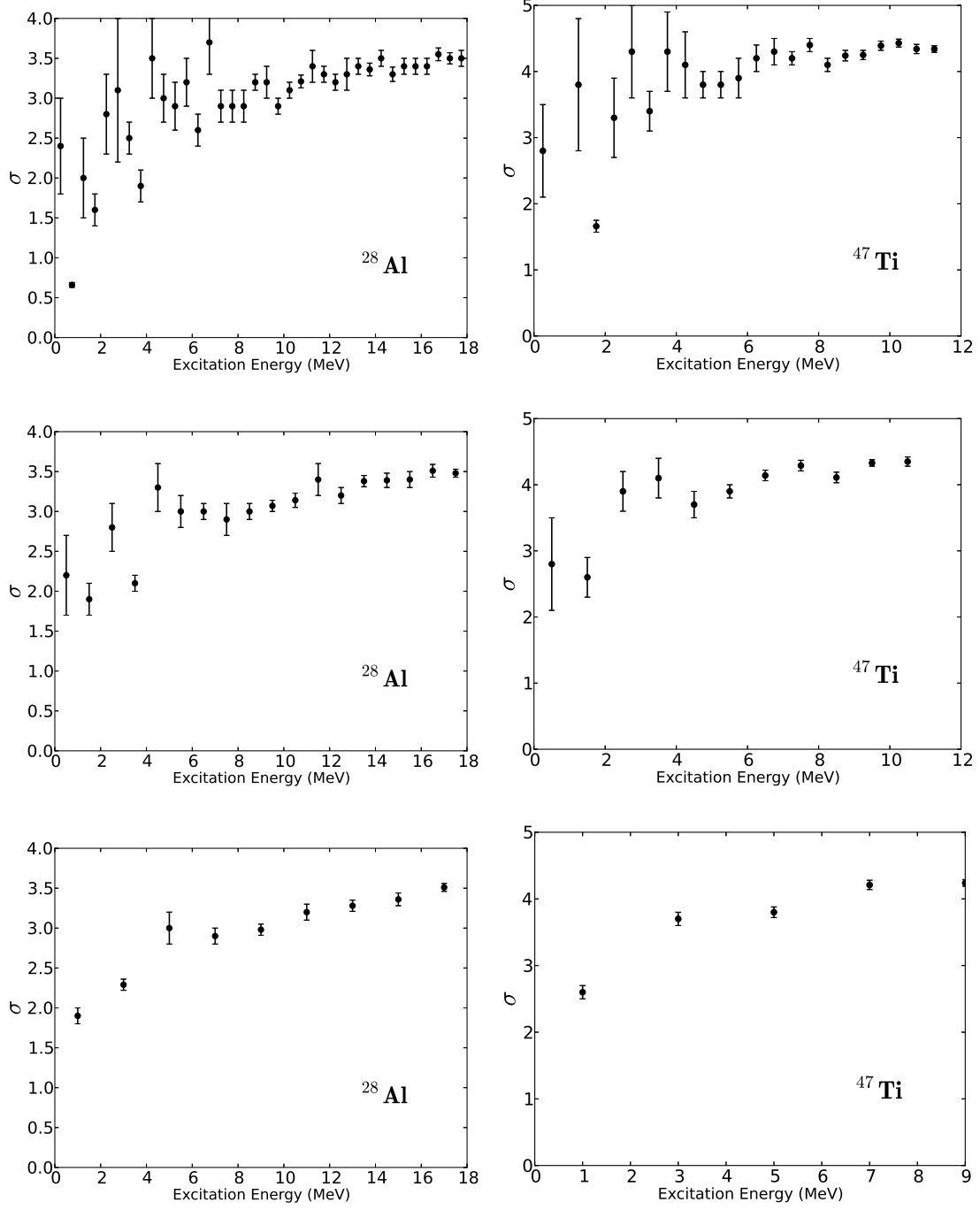


FIG. 9: Dependence of fit spin-cutoff factors on energy bin size. Top row: bin = 0.5 MeV; middle row: bin = 1.0 MeV; bottom row: bin = 2.0 MeV.

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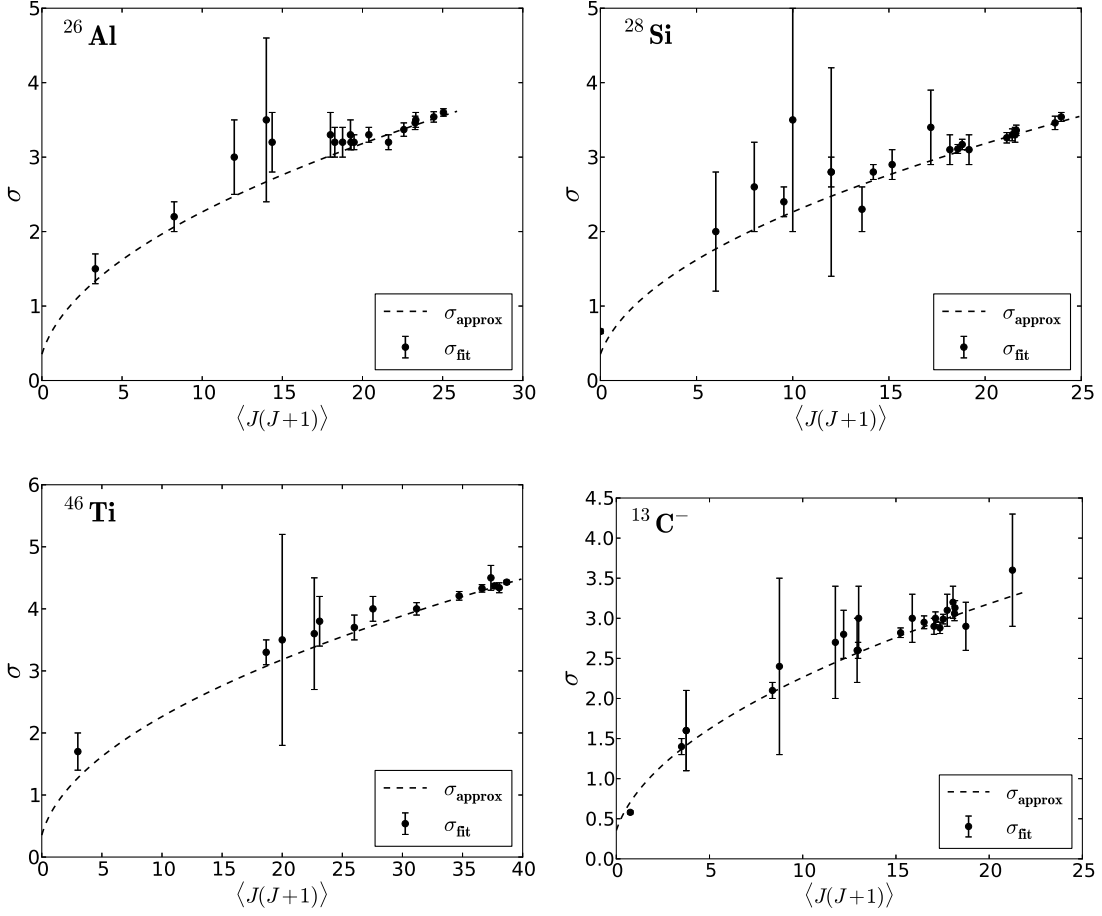


FIG. 10: Comparison of the spin-cutoff factor extracted by least-squares-fit with the average value of $J(J+1)$ in an energy bin.

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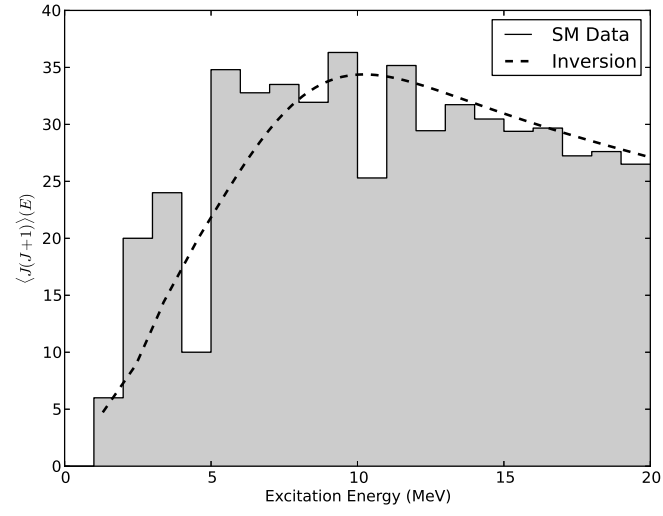


FIG. 11: Inversion